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Obstetric topics

The American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) has submitted several proposals for modifications to the ICD-9-CM. The most significant is the restructuring of the fetal distress code in the OB chapter. This would create a new category for non-reassuring fetal status that would include all of the less serious fetal stress indicators, such as, heart rate abnormalities, and leave only the most serious fetal stress complications included in the fetal distress code.

A new code is also being proposed for abnormal findings on antenatal screening to correspond to the V28 antenatal screening code. The new code would be used if the screening test came back abnormal. A new code for screening for strep B is also proposed.

The proposals are included below. A few additional modifications are included with the addenda.



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TABULAR MODIFICATIONS

Topic: Fetal distress

655 Known or suspected fetal abnormality affecting management of mother

New code

655.7 Non-reasurring fetal status

Abnormal fetal:

acid-base balance

heart-rate of rhythm

Fetal:

bradycardia tachycardia

656 Other fetal and placental problems affecting management of mother

656.3 Fetal distress

Delete

Abnormal fetal:

acid-base balance
heart rate or rhythm

Fetal:

badycardia
tachycardia

Meconium in liquor

Add Excludes: non-reassuring fetal status (655.7)

Topic: Abnormal findings on antenatal screening

796 Other non-specific abnormal findings

New code 796.5 Abnormal finding on antenatal screening

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Topic: Streptococcus B screening

V28 Antenatal screening

New code V28.6 Screening for Streptococcus B
Screening occurring during labor and delivery

Topic: Family/Personal history of multiple births

V23 Supervision of high-risk pregnancy

New code V23.6 History of multiple births

Excludes: multiple gestation in current pregnancy (651.00-651.93)

V19 Family history of other conditions

V19.8 Other condition

New code V19.81 Family history of multiple births

New code V19.89 Other condition

Topic: Rh negative status

There is no appropriate category for this concept. Any suggestions? A V83 perhaps?

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Topic: Bilateral amputation status

Following the expansion of sub-categories V49.6, Upper limb amputation status and V49.7, Lower limb amputation status, it has been suggested that a new code be created in each sub-category for bilateral amputation status. There are insufficient digits to specify the level of amputation so a single code is recommended.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

V49 Problems with limbs and other problems

V49.6 Upper limb amputation status

New code V49.68 Bilateral upper limb amputation status

Add Excludes: single limb amputation status (V49.70-V49.67)

V49.7 Lower limb amputation status

New code V49.78 Bilateral lower limb amputation status

Add Excludes: single limb amputation status (V49.70-V49.77)

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Topic: Status post eye surgery

The conditions currently grouped in code V45.6, States following surgery of eye and adnexa, are so diverse that it has been suggested that they be separated to allow better data capture.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

379 Other disorders of eye

379.3 Aphakia and other disorders of lens

379.31 Aphakia

Add

Excludes: cataract extraction status (V45.61)

V45 Other postsurgical states

	V45.6 St	ates following surgery of eye and adnexa
Delete		Cataract extraction state following eye
		surgery
		Filtering bleb state following eye
		surgery
		Surgical eyelid adhesion state following
		eye surgery
Delete	Excludes:	aphakia (379.31)
		artificial:
		eye globe (V43.0)
-		lens (V43.1)

New code

V45.61 Cataract extraction status

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Add Excludes: aphakia (379.31)

artificial lens (V43.1)



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New code V45.62 Surgical eyelid adhesion status

New code V45.63 Filtering bleb following eye

surgery

New code V45.69 Other states following surgery of

eye and adnexa

Add Excludes: artificial eye globe (V43.0)



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Topic: BB/pellet gun injury e-codes

BB and pellet guns are non-gunpowder guns that use compressed air or gas to propel lead pellets or steel BBs. They can be pistols or long guns. Each year approximately 30,000 persons with injuries related to BB and pellet guns are treated in U.S. hospital emergency departments. According to data from the National Injury Surveillance System (NEISS), operated by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, most of these injuries (66%) are unintentional, however, some are the result of assault (10%), undetermined intent (23%) or self-inflicted (0.1%).

Currently, unintentional (accidental) injuries due to pellet and BB guns are categorized to E917.9. Included within this code are many other types of external causes including being struck by an object, person, or being kicked, pushed, hit, stepped on, knocked down, or shoved by a person. Additionally, assaults, self-inflicted injuries or instances where the intent cannot be determined have no specific codes. We propose to create new codes to identify these cases.

TABULAR MODIFICATIONS

E917 Striking against or struck accidentally by objects or persons

E917.9 Other

Delete

Accident caused by air rifle [BB gun]

E922 Accident caused by firearm missile

E922.2 Hunting rifle

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Revise Excludes: air gun [air rifle] [pellet gun]

[BB gun] (E922.4)

New code E922.4 Air gun [pellet gun] [BB gun]



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E955 Suicide and self-inflicted injury by firearms and explosives

New code E955.6 Air gun [pellet gun] [BB gun]

E968 Assault by other and unspecified means

New code E968.6 Air gun [pellet gun] [BB gun]

E985 Injury by firearms and explosives, undetermined whether accidental, or purposefully inflicted

New code E985.6 Air gun [pellet gun] [BB gun]

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Topic: Congenital anomalies of abdominal wall

Code 756.7, Anomalies of abdominal wall, contains three distinct congenital anomalies, prune belly syndrome, gastroschisis, and omphalocele.

Prune belly syndrome (Triad syndrome) consists of abdominal muscle deficiency, urinary tract dilation, and cryptorchidism. The name comes from the wrinkled prune-like appearance of the abdominal wall. Complications include renal and pulmonary failure.

Gastroschisis and omphalocele represent the two major abdominal wall developmental defects. Gastroschisis is herniation ranging from a lack of covering sac of the small intestine through full-thickness complete abdominal wall defect, usually to the right of the normal umbilicus.

An omphalocele is a congenital herniation that contains the intestine or other abdominal organs, protrudes from a mid-line defect at the base of the umbilicus and is covered by a thin membrane sac. Omphaloceles are not associated with prematurity as is gastroschisis but usually accompany other anomalies.

It is recommended that the three distinct congenital anomalies be given unique codes in subcategory 756.7.

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TABULAR MODIFICATION

	~ ' . 7	7 '			
·/ L	Congenital	anomalied	\circ t	urinary	gygtem
, ,	COMPCITECAL	anomarics	O_{\perp}	ar riiar y	D y D C CIII

753.8 Other specified anomalies of bladder and urethra

Congenital prolapse of:
 bladder (mucosa)

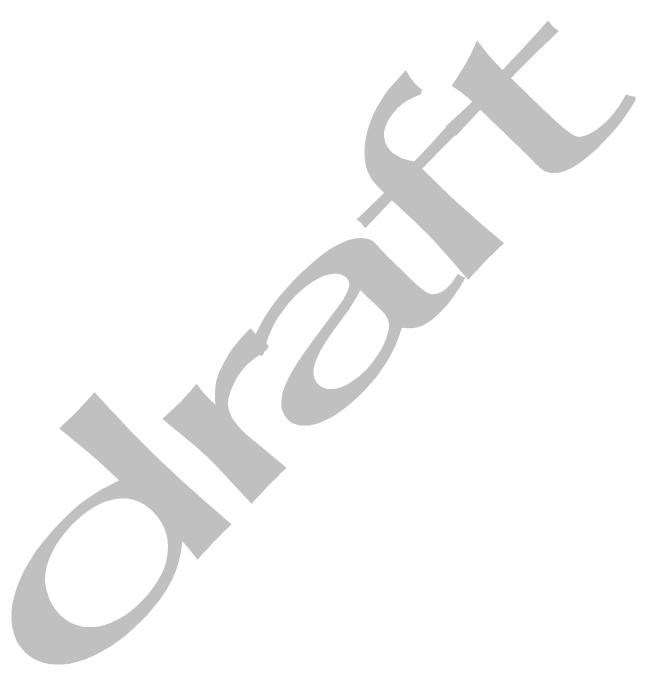
Delete

756 Other congenital musculoskeletal anomalies

756.7 Delete	Exomp Gasti Ompha	es of abdominal wall chalos roschisis alocele belly (syndrome)
Delete Exclude		lical hernia (551-553 with .1)
New code	756.71	Gastroschisis
New code	756.72	Omphalocele Exomphalos
Add	Exclude	s: umbilical hernia (551-553 with .1)
New code	756.73	Prune belly syndrome Congenital prolapse of bladder mucosa Eagle-Barrett syndrome
New code	756.79	Other congenital anomalies of abdominal wall

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Topic: Late effects of cerebrovascular disease

When a patient is admitted with a diagnosis classifiable to codes 430-437 current coding guidelines state that code 438 (late effect of old CVAs) with neurologic deficits should not be assigned if that patient also has sequela from a previous stroke.

We propose to modify the tabular list by adding 4th digits to the code to allow identification of specific types of deficits due to old CVAs. The intent is to improve data capture for these patients by linking the specific deficit with the old CVA. This would also allow the reporting of new sequela from the current stroke as well as the deficits from previous strokes.

Code V12.59 would remain unchanged and would still be assigned as an additional code for history of cerebrovascular disease when no neurologic deficits are present.



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TABULAR MODIFICATION

Option 1:

A38 Late effects of cerebrovascular disease
Note: This category is to be used to indicate
conditions in 430-437 as the cause of late
effects. Themselves classifiable
elsewhere. The "late effects" include
conditions specified as such, or as
sequelae, which may occur at any time
after onset of the causal condition.

Code also sequelae:

Aphasia (784.3)

Dysphagia (784.5)

Hemiplegia (342.0-342.9)

Paralysis (344.0-344.9)

Add The following fifth digit subclassification is for use with subcategories 438.3-438.4, 438.7-438.8

- O Affecting unspecified side
- 1 Affecting dominant side
- 2 Affecting nondominant side

New code 438.1 Aphasia New code 438.2 Dysphagia New code 438.3 Hemiplegia and Hemiparesis New code 438.4 Quadriplegia New code 438.5 Paraplegia New code 438.6 Diplegia of upper limb New code Monoplegia of upper limb 438.7 New code Monoplegia lower limb 438.8

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New code 438.9 Other and unspecified

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Option 2:

438 Late effects of cerebrovascular disease
Note: This category is to be used to indicate
conditions in 430-437 as the cause of late
effects. Themselves classifiable
elsewhere. The "late effects" include
conditions specified as such, or as
sequelae, which may occur at any time
after onset of the causal condition.

	ode also se Aphasia (7 Dysphagia Hemiplegia Paralysis	84.3) (784.5) (342.0-		
New	code	438.1	Speech and Aphasia Apraxia Dysarth	
New	code	438.2	With dyspl	nagia
New	code	438.3	With hemi	plegia and hemiparesis
New	code	438.4	With para	lysis
New	code		438.40	Quadriplegia
New	code		438.41	Paraplegia
New	code		438.42	Diplegia of upper limb
	code		438.43	Monoplegia of upper limb
	code		438.44	Monoplegia lower limb
New	code		438.45	Other and unspecified

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New code 438.5 Cognitive deficits



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Option 3:

438 Late effects of cerebrovascular disease

Apha Dysr		.3)
New code 438.0	Cogniti	ve deficits
New sub- 438.1 category	Hemiple	egia/hemiparesis
New code	438.10	Hemiplegia affecting unspecified side
New code	438.11	Hemiplegia affecting dominant side
New code	438.12	Hemiplegia affecting non-dominant side
New sub- 438.2 category	Monople	egia
New code	438.20	Monoplegia affecting unspecified side
New code	438.21	Monoplegia affecting dominant side
New code	438.22	Monoplegia affecting non-dominant side
New sub- 438.7 category	Other p	paralytic syndrome
New code	438.70	Other paralytic syndrome affecting unspecified side
New code	438.71	Other paralytic syndrome affecting dominant side
New code	438.72	Other paralytic syndrome affecting

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New sub-	438.8	Other late effects of cerebrovascular
category		disease
New code		438.81 Aphasia
		Dysphasia
New code		438.82 Dysarthria
New code		438.83 Dysphagia
New code		438.89 Other late effects of
		cerebrovascular disease
		Apraxia
New code	438.9	Unspecified late effects of
		cerebrovascular disease



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Topic: Family history of malignant neoplasm

We propose to expand code V16.4 to specifically identify two forms of malignant neoplasms that are known to run in families and place a patient had greater risk. These codes will allow for better information those patients who may be enocunter health care services more frequently because of their family history.

V16 Family history of malignant neoplasm

		V16.4	Genital	organs
New	code		V16.41	Ovary
New	code		V16.42	Prostate
New	code		V16.43	Testis
New	code		V16.49	Other

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Topic: Orthopedic aftercare

Patients who are seen for the removal of orthopedic fixation devices may be seen in either the inpatient or ambulatory care setting. In most instances these cases should not be assigned a diagnosis code, but rather, an aftercare V code for the encounter. Two options for fifth-digit expansion for the orthopedic aftercare V codes are included.

TABULAR MODIFICATIONS

V54 Other orthopedic aftercare

Option 1:

The following fifth digit subclassifications are for V54.0-V54.9

New codes

- 0 unspecified site
- 1 humerus
 - 2 radius and ulna, distal
 - 3 vertebrae
 - 4 neck of femur
 - 5 fracture of other specified part of femur
 - 6 tibia or fibula
 - 7 other specified site

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Option 2:

The following fifth digit subclassifications are for V54.0-V54.9

New codes

- 0 unspecified site
- 1 upper limb
- 2 lower limb
- 3 spine back
- 4 hip
- 5 upper limb
- 6 lower limb
- 7 other specified site
- V54.0 Aftercare involving removal of fracture plate or other internal fixation device
- V54.1 Other orthopedic aftercare
- V54.9 Unspecified orthopedic aftercare

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Topic: Staph aureus sepsis

The use of code 041.11 in conjunction with code 038.1 is technically correct to fully classify Staphylococcus aureus sepsis, however, compliance with using the second code to identify the organism is small. For the purposes of epidemiological monitoring of these infections a new code is being proposed that identifies the type of staph sepsis in the 038 code. Perhaps as high as 90% of staph aureus infection and probably less than 50% of non-aureus staph cases are true sepsis.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

038 Septicemia

038.1 Staphylococcal septicemia

New code 038.11 Staphylococcus aureus septicemia
New code 038.19 Other staphylococcal septicemia

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Topic: Cryptosporidiosis

Outbreaks of cryptosporidiosis in various parts of the country (Wisconsin, Connecticut, New York, Nevada) linked to recreational and drinking water supplies, the potentially debilitating consequences of infection in immunocompromised people, and the lack of a cure has made this *cryptosporidium parvae* infection an important health problem.

In 1993 in Milwaukee approximately 400,00 cases of diarrhea attributable to *cryptosporidium parvae* in the general population and 100 deaths immunocompromised individuals were reported. In 1994 and 1995, 289 and approximately 500, respectively, cases were reported among New York City residents, while Nevada experienced two separate outbreaks in 1994.

A new code for this protozoal intestinal infection is being proposed.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

007 Other protozoal intestinal diseases

New code 007.4 Cryptosporidiosis

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Topic: Viral hepatitis carrier status

Due to the severity of certain forms of hepatitis and the possibility of transmission of the disease from carriers it is proposed that the viral hepatitis carrier status code be expanded to identify the type of viral hepatitis.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

V02 Carrier or suspected carrier of infectious diseases

V02.6 Viral hepatitis

New code V02.61 Hepatitis B carrier

New code V02.62 Hepatitis C carrier

New code V02.69 Other viral hepatitis carrier

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Topic: Hypercalcemia/Hypocalcemia

Due to the distinct clinical differences between hyper and hypocalcemia (signs, symptoms and treatment) it is proposed that 274.4 inclusion terms be deleted from the code and shown as new fifth-digit codes.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

275 Disorders of mineral metabolism

		275.4	Disorde	ers of calcium metabolism
Dele	ete		Calc	inosis
			Нуре	rcalcemia
			Нуре	rcalcinuria
			Neph	rocalcinosis
			Pseu	dohypoparathyroidis m
			Pseu	dopseudohypoparathyroidism
New	code		275.40	Unspecified disorder of calcium
			, i	metabolism
New	code		275.41	Hypocalcemia
New	code		275.42	Hypercalcemia
New	code		275.49	Other disorder of calcium
				metabolism
				Pseudohypoparathyroidism
				Pseudopseudohypoparathyroidism

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Topic: Total parenteral nutrition status (TPN)

It is being proposed that status codes be created for TPN status and enteral alimentation status. TPN is the intravenous administration of all of a patient's daily nutrient requirements. It is generally administered through a central venous access line. TPN can be used for non-hospitalized persons who have lost bowel function. Close monitoring is required for all patients on TPN due to the many serious complications associated with it such as hyperglycemia, hyperosmolarity, pneumothorax and sepsis.

Enteral tube alimentation is used for patients who have a functioning gastrointestinal tract to supplement or replace oral feeding. It is indicated for patients who require intensive protein and calorie support, who are unable, or unwilling to eat. It is generally administered through a nasogastric or nasoduodenal tube, or, less commonly, thorough a gastrostomy or jejunostomy. There are few complications with this type of feeding.

TABULAR MODIFICATIONS

V45 Other postsurgical states

V45.8 Other postsurgical states

New code V45.84 Total parenteral nutrition status

New code V45.85 Enteral alimentation status
That by:

jejunostomy tube nasogastric tube

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Topic: Malignant glaucoma

The American Academy of Ophthalmology (AAO) requests a new code for the condition aqueous misdirection syndrome, also referred to as malignant glaucoma. This condition was first identified approximately 100 years ago and received its name because it did not respond to conventional management. Today, its diagnosis and therapy are quite specific.

It is known that the aqueous humor in this condition moves in an unusual direction. The fluid drains to the back of the eye where it is loculated and cannot drain from the eye, causing elevated pressure. This disorder occurs as a complication of other eye surgery. Malignant glaucoma is now indexed to code 365.20, Primary angle-closure glaucoma. The AAO does not feel that this code adequately describe the condition.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

365 Glaucoma

365.8 Other specified forms of glaucoma

New code

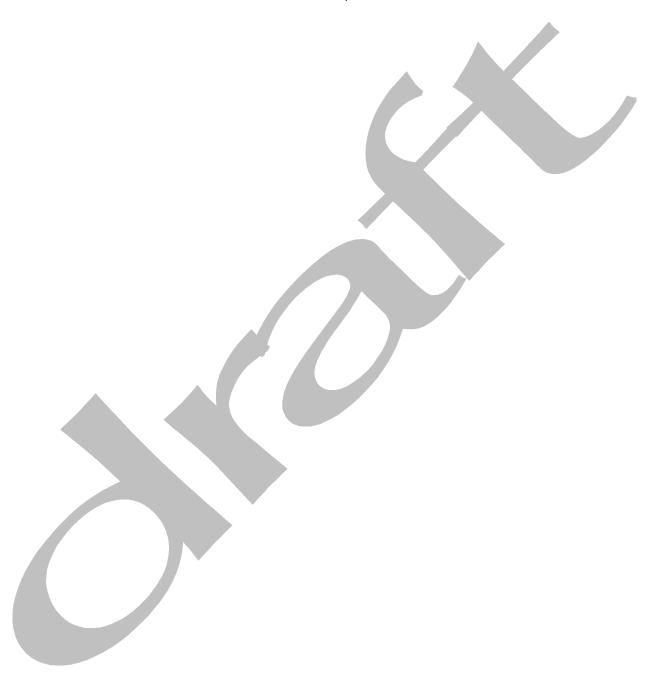
365.83 Aqueous misdirection syndrome Malignant glaucoma

COMPLICATIONS OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL CARE, NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED (996-999)

Add Excludes: <u>aqueous misdirection syndrome (365.83)</u> malignant glaucoma (365.83)

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Topic: Nonhealing corneal injury

A corneal injury, specifically a corneal abrasion or chemical injury, requires multiple revisits to the ophthalmologist. Each of these may require separate, yet specific coding identification beyond the initial finding. The American Academy of Ophthalmology proposes the addition of two new codes in subcategory 918.1, Superficial injury of eye and adnexa, for non-healing corneal injury and non-healing corneal defect secondary to chemical injury.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

371 Corneal opacity and other disorders of cornea

371.8 Other corneal disorders

New code 371.83 Non-healing corneal abrasion

Add Excludes: initial corneal abrasion

(918.11)

New code 371.84 Non-healing corneal defect

secondary to chemical injury

Add Excludes: initial corneal chemical

injury (918.12)

918 Superficial injury of eye and adnexa

918.1 Cornea

Delete Corneal abrasion
Superficial laceration

New code 918.11 Corneal abrasion

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Add Excludes: non-healing abrasion (371.83)

New code 918.12 Corneal defect secondary to

chemical injury

Add Excludes: nonhealing chemical injury

(371.84)

New code 918.19 Other superficial injury of cornea

Topic: Febrile convulsions

Febrile convulsions are currently included in code 780.3, Unspecified convulsions. This manifestation of high fever is considered significant enough to warrant its own code, so, it is proposed that code 780.3 be expanded to create a specific code for febrile convulsions. The occurrence of febrile convulsions overall is associated with a slightly increased incidence of subsequent afebrile recurrent seizures(2% develop epilepsy).

TABULAR MODIFICATION

780 General symptoms

	780.3	Convulsions
Delete		Convulsions:
		disorder NOS
		febrile
		NOS
		infantile
		seizures NOS
		Fits NOS

New code 780.31 Febrile convulsions

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New code

780.39 Other convulsions
Convulsion(s):
disorder NOS
NOS
infantile
Fits NOS
Seizures NOS

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Topic: Crohns' with intestinal obstruction

Patients with Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis often present to the physician because of intestinal obstruction and other complications of the disease. The issue is, which should be the principal diagnosis, the underlying condition or the acute manifestation? To resolve this, fifth-digits for categories 555 Regional enteritis, and 556 Ulcerative colitis, are being proposed that will incorporate the acute manifestation into the underlying condition code.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

The following fifth-digit subclassification is for use with categories 555 and 556:

New codes

- 0 without complication
- 1 with rectal bleeding
- 2 with intestinal obstruction
- 3 with fistula
- 4 with abscess
- 9 with other complication

555 Regional enteritis

Add

Use additional code to identify other manifestation, such as:

pyoderma gangrenosum (686.01)

556 Ulcerative colitis

Add

Use additional code to identify other manifestation, such as:

pyoderma gangrenosum (686.01)

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569 Other disorders of intestine

569.81 Fistula of intestine, excluding rectum and anus

Add Excludes: fistula in Crohn's disease (555.03-555.93)



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Topic: Screening mammography for high-risk patient

National Cancer Institute guidelines recommend a screening mammogram for all asymptomatic women over age 50. Mammograms are also recommended for younger women who are considered at higher risk for developing breast cancer. A family history of breast cancer is the principal reason that a younger woman would be considered to be at higher risk. It is being proposed that a new code be created for encounters for screening mammogram for high-risk women to distinguish this population from other women receiving screening mammograms. This code would be used as per the guidelines for all screenings. That is, the code is only for use for asymptomatic women. A women receiving a mammogram due to a suspicious lump or other symptom should receive the code for the lump or the symptom and not the screening code.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

V76 Special screening for malignant neoplasms

V76.1 Breast

New code	V76.11	Screening mammogram for high-risk
		patient
		Family history of breast cancer
New code	V76.12	Other screening mammogram

New code V76.19 Other screening examination

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Topic: Neutropenia

Neutropenia is a reduction of the neutrophil count in the blood. There are several varieties, some congenital, some acquired, ranging from universally fatal, to benign, often self-limiting illness. Many drugs are associated with neutropenia. It may lead to an increased susceptibility to bacterial and fungal infections. Neutropenia in the absence of infection may be present for a considerable time and produce no symptoms. ICD-9-CM (and ICD-10) have a single code for agranulocytosis, a type of neutropenia. All forms of neutropenia are included in the agranulocytosis code. It is being proposed that the various forms of neutropenia be given specific codes.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

288 Diseases of white blood cells

	288.0 Agranul	ocytosis
Delete	Infa	ntile genetic agranulocytosis
	Kosti	mann's syndrome
	Neut:	ropenia:
	NC)S
	су	rclic
	dr	rug-induced
	in	mune
	p∈	riodic
	to	oxic
	Neut:	ropenic splenomegaly
New code	288.00	Neutropenia, unspecified
New code	288.01	Infantile genetic agranulocytosis
		Kostmann's syndrome
New code	288.02	Other agranulocytosis
New code	288.03	Drug-induced neutropenia

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Use E code to identify drug

New code 288.04 Cyclic neutropenia Periodic neutropenia

New code 288.09 Other neutropenia

Topic: Euthyroid sick syndrome

The American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists (AACE)has submitted a proposal for the creation of a new code for Euthyroid sick syndrome. The syndrome is a transient alteration in thyroid hormone metabolism caused by nonthyroidal illness or stress without concomitant disease of the thyroid gland. Consideration of this syndrome is most commonly prompted by an abnormal thyroid function test.

The Euthyroid sick syndrome is synonymous with the term nonthyroidal illness. The syndrome describes a state of "nondisease" of significant clinical importance. Approximately 2% of patients with systemic illness, 10% of hospitalized patients, 30% of psychiatric hospital patients, and 80% of patients with hyperemesis gravidarum have Euthyroid sick syndrome. The syndrome may vary in its clinical presentation. It may be confused with pituitary disease and require more extensive testing of pituitary hormones.

Euthyroid sick syndrome has been extensively reviewed in medical literature. Designation of a code for this syndrome would further validate the importance of this diagnosis and is another step in the process of adequately coding patient illness.

TABULAR MODIFICATIONS

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- 790 Nonspecific findings on examination of blood
 - 790.9 Other nonspecific findings on examination of blood

New code

790.94 Euthyroid sick syndrome



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Topic: Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis

Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis (ABA) is a noninvasive form of aspergillosis occurring in asthmatic patients as an eosinophilic pneumonia resulting from an allergic reaction to Aspergillus fumigatus. ABA is distinct from the infectious form of Aspergillosis which produces an invasive septicemia, especially in immunosuppressed patients. The ICD-9-CM has only one code for Aspergillosis, 117.3, that does not distinguish between the variations. It is being proposed that a new code be created to identify this disease caused by Aspergillosis.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

518 Other diseases of lung

New code 518.6 Allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis

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Topic: Disseminated Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare Complex (DMAC)

DMAC infection is the most common disseminated bacterial infection in patients with advanced AIDS. DMAC infections usually occur late in the course of AIDS, accompanying severe immunodeficiency. The incidence of MAC bacteremia correlated with CD4+ T-lymphocyte count. Median survival after diagnosis of MAC bacteremia is 134 days, with only 13% surviving 1 year. MAC causes disseminated disease in as many as 40% of patients with HIV infection. Because patients with HIV infection are surviving longer there is a growing risk of an increase in the incidence of DMAC in AIDS patients.

The ICD-9-CM currently indexes pulmonary Mycobacterium avium to code 031.0. A separate code for DMAC is being proposed.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

031 Diseases due to other mycobacteria

New code 031.2 Disseminated Mycobacterium aviumintracellulare Complex (DMAC)

MAC bacteremia

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Topic: Fitting and adjustment of cerebral ventricle shunt

The ICD-9-CM has codes for the presence of a cerebral ventricle shunt and for mechanical complications of the shunt. But there is no code for an encounter for the fitting and adjustment of a shunt. This is being proposed now.

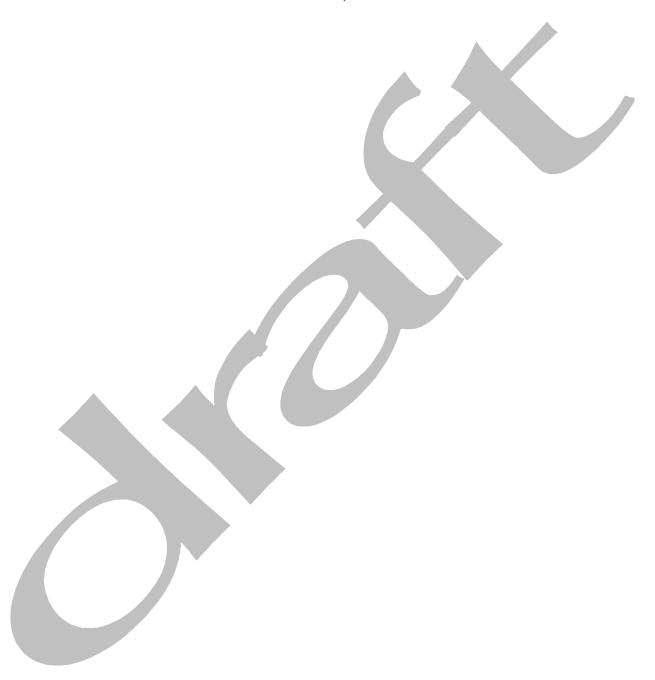
TABULAR MODIFICATION

V53 Fitting and adjustment of other device

		s related to nervous system and
Delete		l senses tory substitution device
Delete		-
		al substitution device
		opacemaker (brain) (peripheral
	ne	erve)(spinal cord)
New code	V53.01	Fitting and adjustment of cerebral ventricle (communicating) shunt
New code	V53.02	Fitting and adjustment of neuropacemaker (brain) (peripheral nerve) (spinal cord)
New code	V53.09	Fitting and adjustment of other devices related to nervous system and special senses Auditory substitution device Visual substitution device

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Topic: History of benign neoplasm of brain

The ICD provides extensive categories for history of malignant neoplasms but none for benign neoplasms. Though benign neoplasms are generally not a persistent problem once treated, benign neoplasms of the brain often recur and can be difficult to treat and life threatening. It is proposed that a new code be created for history of benign neoplasm of the brain.

TABULAR MODIFICATION

- V12 Personal history of certain other diseases
 - V12.4 Disorders of nervous system and sense organs
 - V12.40 Unspecified disorder of nervous system and sense organs
 - V12.41 Benign neoplasm of the brain
 - V12.49 Other disorders of nervous system and sense organs

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ADDENDA

TABULAR

078.1 Viral warts

Viral warts due to Human papillomavirus

250 Diabetes mellitus

Add

The following fifth-digit subclassification is for use with category 250:

- 0 type II [non-insulin dependent type] [NIDDM] [adult-onset
 type] or unspecified type, not stated as uncontrolled
 Add Fifth-digit 0 is for use for type II, adult-onset
 diabetic patients, even if the patient requires insulin
 for blood sugar management
- - 290 Senile and presenile organic psychotic conditions

Delete Use additional code to identify the associated neurological condition, as:

Add Code first the associated neurological condition

305.0 Alcohol abuse

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Delete Ex	cludes: pl	ysical complications of alcohol, such as:
-		cirrhosis of liver (571.2)
		epilepsy (345.00-345.91)
-		gastritis (535.3)
		590.80 Pyelonephritis, unspecified
Delete	Excl	udes: calculous pyelonephritis (592.9)
	661.2	Other and unspecified uterine inertia
Delete		Atony of uterus
	670 Maio:	w nuovnoval infogtion
		r puerperal infection erperal:
Revise	PU	fever, septic
REVISE		rever, septic
Add	Excludes:	puerperal pyrexia NOS (672)
Add	Excludes	puerperal fever NOS 672
Add		puerperal pyrexia of unknown origin 672
1133		pacificial pyronia of anniowi origin ove
	731.8	Other bone involvement in diseases classified
		elsewhere
Add Us	e addition	al code to specify bone condition, such as:
	acute c	steomyelitis (730.00-730.09)
		v
	785.4	Gangrene
Add		Gangrenous cellulitis
	793.1	Lung field
Delete		Coin lesion

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989.83 Silicone

Add	Excludes:	silicone	used	for	medicinal	
	pu	rposes-co	de to	con	dition	

Add Excludes: repair of scarred tissue- code to scar

Revise V58.6 Long-term (current) therapeutic drug use

Add Excludes: drug abuse (305.1-305.93)

drug dependence (304.00-304.93)

V70.4 Examination for medicolegal reasons
Add Paternity testing

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ADDENDA

INDEX

Adhesions

uterine 621.5

Revise to abdominal wall 614.6

Anemia

Revise hemolytic 283.9

Atony

Revise uterus 666.1

Add Breast feeding difficulties 676.8

Calculus...

Delete <u>pyelonephritis ...592.9</u>

Add CIN I[cervical intraepithelial neoplasia I] 622.1

Add CIN II [cervical intraepithelial neoplasia II] 622.1

Add CIN III [cervical intraepithelial neoplasia III] 233.1

Decreased...

Add fetal movement 655.8

Add Discrepancy, uterine size-date 655.8

Difficulty

Add breast feeding 676.8

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Dysplasia

cervix (uteri) 622.1

Add cervical intraepithelial neoplasia I[CIN I] 622.1
Add cervical intraepithelial neoplasia II[CIN II]622.1

Add CIN I 622.1 Add CIN II 622.1

Encephalitis

Revise lupus 710.0 [323.8]

Fever

hemorrhagic

Add Ebola 065.8

Add <u>neutropenic 288.0</u>

Revise Gastroenteritis...(chronic)

Hemorrhage

Revise intermenstrual 626.4

uterus

Revise intermenstrual 626.4

Add Hyperstimulation, ovarian 256.1

Infection

Add Ebola 065.8

Delete specific (see also Syphilis) 097.9

to perinatal period NEC 771.8

virus...

Add Ebola 065.8

Lesion

Revise coin, lung 518.89

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Lupus 710.0

erythematosus...

systemic 710.0

Add with encephalitis 710.0 [323.8]

Add Movement, decreased fetal 655.8

Revise Neutropenia, neutropenic (fever)...288.0

Add Overstimulation, ovarian 256.1



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Pain chest... Add atypical 786.59 Add midsternal 786.51 musculoskeletal 786.52 Add noncardiac 786.59 Add substernal 786.51 Add Paternity testing V70.4 Add Pressure increased intracranial 348.2 781.9 Revise Add due to Add benign intracranial hypertension 348.2 Add hydrocephalus -see Hydrocephalus Pyelonephritis... calculous 592.9 Delete Sepsis... nadir 038.9 Add Syndrome Add Pfeiffer (acrocephalosyndactyly) 755.55 Add Test, paternity V70.4 Add Uterine size-date discrepancy 655.8 Varix... Add gastric 456.8 Add prostate 456.8

Vasculitis 447.6

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leukocytoclastic 446.29 Add

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E CODE INDEX

Assault

pushing

Revise before moving object, train, vehicle E968.5

Crash

motor vehicle...

Revise homicidal **E968.5**

Hit...

missile

Revise in war operations-see War operations, missile

E917.9

Pushing

by other person...

before moving vehicle or object

stated as

Revise intentional, homicidal E968.5

from

motor vehicle...

stated as

Revise intentional, homicidal **E968.5**